



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

desmid floras of the two countries. It is written entirely in Latin. Five excellent plates illustrate the paper.

BOTANY.

LEMNA POLYRRHIZA.—While botanizing last week on the Platte river in Nebraska, I found, near Fremont, large quantities of *Lemna polyrrhiza*, and upon close inspection to my great joy found many specimens in bloom. As this is rarely found in bloom, it may perhaps be deemed worthy of record. I secured specimens which I shall be glad to distribute. I may as well mention also that in the same trip I found *Euphorbia marquiata* in great abundance in western and northwestern Iowa, though Prof. Gray puts it as far west as the “plains of Kansas and Nebraska.”—C. E. BESSEY, *Iowa State Agricultural Coll.*

NEW BOTANICAL WORKS.—A new part of Bentham and Hooker’s “Genera Plantarum” is in the printer’s hands, as we learn from Trimen’s “Journal of Botany,” and is expected to be out by the end of October. It will comprise Rubiacæ, Compositæ, and the intervening orders.

Mr. M. C. Cook’s new journal “Grevillea,” devoted to Cryptogamic Botany and its literature, contains much that will interest American botanists. The August number continues Mr. C. A. Peck’s “New York Fungi,” and announces that a series of papers on North American Fungi, by Rev. J. M. Berkeley will be begun in the September number.

We have received the first number of the “Transactions of the Imperial Botanic Garden at St. Petersburg,” an octavo of 164 pages, printed partly in Russian and partly in Latin.

ZOOLOGY.

TORNARIA, THE YOUNG STAGE OF BALANOGLOSSUS.—The development of Tornaria has at last been solved. As is well known Müller, Krohn, Fitz Müller and myself have considered it a starfish embryo. The analogy between a Brachiolaria and Tornaria seems complete and no one questioned the position of the latter till Metznikoff in 1870 was fortunate enough to raise Tornaria to a later phase of development—to his astonishment it changed into an annelid. Of course, in view of the affinities (first sug-